

NO PAPER

Will be issued from this office next week. Should there be any news of importance received, an Extra containing it will be published and sent to each of the subscribers.

Result in Holmes County.
This county, as usual, has covered herself with the broad mantle of Democracy. The townships are not all heard from officially, but enough to make it certain that the "Union" movement didn't amount to any great scratch outside of Hardy township. The majority for Jewett will be about 900, SAMPLE's not quite so large.

If anybody imagines that we are feeling particularly bad over this result, we wish to inform them that we ain't, because it hasn't come unexpected. For three weeks past we have seen it coming and prepared ourselves for it. Holmes county ought to set up for herself, secede, demand a premium or do something else that desecrate.

Cochecton county elects the whole Union ticket. Good for Cochecton. No other counties heard from at the time of going to press.

Result in the State.
Election news from the State at large comes in slowly; but enough has been received to make Tom's election by a very large majority a sure thing.

THE DIFFERENCE.—We opposed the Mexican war because we believed it began and waged to perpetuate and extend human slavery. In this belief history has borne us out. Asa G. Dimmock, Esq., then the Editor of the Holmes County Farmer supported the war because of the objects for which it was prosecuted—to wit: the acquisition of more slave territory.—We support the Government in the prosecution of the present war, because it is waged to perpetuate, in our land, free institutions. Dimmock opposes it because his sympathies are with the slave-drivers of the South, who, when they found that they could no longer rule the North as they did their back slaves, rebelled, and are for destroying the Government.

When the Congress of 1859 met and tried to organize, the Southern slave-drivers in the House said that JOHN SHERMAN, the candidate of the Republicans for Speaker should not be elected, and that to prevent it they would use force. To execute their threats they went into the House armed with knives and pistols, which were worn so as to be observed by every one. These weapons were pointed and shook in the faces of Republican members in order to intimidate them. Drunken bullies were imported from Southern cities who took their places daily in the galleries to hoot and hiss whenever their masters bid them, and an attempt was even made by these same hired bullies to assassinate Northern members on the streets of Washington. If they could not carry their ends by violence they threatened to break up Congress by withdrawing in a body, and thereby bring about what they have since begun, a dissolution of the Union. In all these outrageous proceedings they were backed up by a majority of Northern members and by a majority of their papers in the North. What was the duty of Northern Republicans under such circumstances? Why to stand firm, do their whole duty, and if the Union, as consequence of this attempt to maintain their rights in it, be dissolved, "why let it slide." That was our belief then and is yet. A Government incapable of protecting you in your rights is worth nothing, a co-partnership with men, who, when they cannot have their own will, would annul the terms of the contract, had better be dissolved at once. To this condition of things had our Government been brought under Democratic rule. The South did as they pleased. When they could no longer do so, they rebelled, and initiated a civil war.

Dimmock's sympathies are with the South. "Though personally a clever fellow he is a Tory" at heart, and should take his person South, for where the heart is there the body should be also.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THEM?—TOD, CARY and DORSEY were to have been in Millersburg on the 2d of October. Neither of them came. Tod was sick, so they say, and couldn't come. Why CARY and DORSEY were not here we don't know, nor never expect to care very much. Neither of them has been heard of since, and if they should never turn up hereafter, we don't intend to fret much about their "mysterious disappearance." We have only one request to make, that is, if there is any cash left in the hands of the Executive State Committee, that it be expended to pay for a "picture gallery" of themselves. So much long-earred wisdom will probably never be got together again in the same capacity and for lack of it their successors should have their pictures to look at and wonder over. It wouldn't be a bad investment also, if any means are left, to buy medals for all Speakers who are in the habit of making appointments and not filling them.—Extra long ones should be given to Bismarck, DORSEY and CARY.

The National Loan.
The success that attends the financial movements of the Government is a sure forerunner of the certain triumph which it will eventually secure by its military movements against the gigantic rebellion. Men and money are the great essentials in every contest, and while the former, taken from the peaceful arts of life, are being mobilized into that strong arm whose force shall bring reason and a proper appreciation of Government to the traitors, posterity will not fail to award due praise to those patriotic citizens whose means are contributing so much to the maintenance and support of law and order.

The opening of agencies for popular subscriptions to the national loan, and the hearty and patriotic response of the masses, will make an era in our country's history. Here will date the fact which was proclaimed to the world—but not believed—that the Government was entrenched in the hearts of the people, and not merely viewed as a medium of individual aggrandizement. When these strong positions of the popular heart are understood in Europe, as they soon will be, the tone of the press, controlled by the money kings, will be sensibly modified. Instead of striving to belittle our Government, and to get its loans at a heavy discount, they will be amazed at the solidity of our democratic institutions, which they consider incompatible with unity and good government.

It is estimated that over one million dollars per day are now contributed to the treasury—and while the loan yields support and income to our own people, its proceeds are not disbursed abroad to enrich foreign nations, but returned to our mechanics as the reward of honest toil in furnishing supplies and materials necessary to successful action against the rebellion.

Judge SAMPLE dribbled out his talk in the Court House on Saturday evening, last. He was at Napoleon through the day, and if we did not know that he was a temperance man practically as well as theoretically, should have thought him drunk when here in the evening. Such a speech. It was dishwater reduced. A sort of salamagundi, the principal ingredients being rotten eggs and stinking fish, coated over with stale falsehoods and outrageous lies. The Judge enjoys and has the benefit of most of his own talk, his utterance generally being in the region where he stores his vitriols, and you can generally tell, when, according to his own ideas, he has said anything smart, by the satisfactory grin which his face wears. He was peculiarly hard, or thought he was, upon Tom. Some others had to take it, but Judge injured no one worse than himself. We forgive him for what he said about us—should have felt bad had he said less. If Jeff Davis deserves hanging for being a traitor, SAMPLE deserves a worse punishment, for we think him a hundred fold worse than Davis.

A NEW COMPANY.—MEN WANTED.
CAPT. DANIEL FRENCH, of this town has been commissioned to raise a Company of volunteers for the War and has begun the work with a very fair prospect of success. What he has will form the basis of a most excellent Company. CAPT. FRENCH will make a most excellent officer, has had considerable experience, having been through the Mexican war, is a gentleman who will care well for his men. Young men here is a chance to get into a good company, come up and put down your names.

FUN AHEAD.—Yankee Robison's Great Show will be in Millersburg on next Monday. To those who wish to enjoy a big laugh, this will be an excellent opportunity to do so.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The following complimentary notices taken from the Wheeling papers of the Millersburg Band, under the leadership of O. Kolbe and S. Yates, will be gratifying to the numerous friends of the members of that Band. We know that their performances would call forth just such notices for there was no finer Band in the State. Long may they play.

"A splendid Regimental Band, which is to accompany Col. Anisensell's Cavalry Regiment, reached the city yesterday and will go into Camp Carlisle. They favored our citizens with several well executed pieces of music at the Melrose House. The Band is one of the most excellent in the country."—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

On Friday morning, an excellent Brass Band, full and complete in all its parts, and comprising eighteen pieces, arrived in this city for Col. Anisensell's Cavalry Regiment. They are fine performers, well led, and will add much to the spirit and efficiency of this regiment.—*Wheeling Daily Times.*

Brightening up.
Advices by last night's train from Jefferson City, are of a strongly encouraging nature. During the last three or four days the extraordinary activity has prevailed in the transportation of men and army supplies westward to Sedalia. These had accumulated in great numbers and quantities at Jefferson City, and utter confusion prevailed; steamboats lying at the wharf unloaded; the levee piled in the disorder with the various descriptions of freight; trains of cars impeded by irregularities of arrivals and departures, and the lack of help to load and unload them; troops lying and lounging around the depot in the most uncomfortable and disheartening manner for want of transportation. On the arrival of Gen. Fremont a work of great labor and embarrassment lay before him; but bringing to his aid the skill and thorough working qualities of Gen. McKinstry, in a few days order was evoked out of chaos, the freight and troops began to move off with regularity and dispatch, officers and men seem to be infused with a new spirit of cheerfulness, and the grand forward movement may be said to be fully under way.

A gentleman of close observation who has been intermingled with the troops for the past week, assures us that they are enthusiastic to a wonderful degree, have confidence in their commanding officers, have a just appreciation of the superiority of their means of fighting, and only ask to be led forward.

All these things augur well for General Fremont and the country's precious cause.—*St. Louis Dem. Bd.*

Although we are not yet in the enemy's country, and consequently have experienced none of the dangers of war, yet a communication from Captain SASSOLER's company may not be uninteresting to many of your readers. Well, here we are enjoying all the pleasures of Camp life; pleasures, indeed if such we may call them; sleeping under the ground and cooking our own grub, "jumping" about at the stern command of the Drill-Master, are pleasures which the most of us are by no means used to.

It is true, that for the private citizen to change a quiet home and the society of friends for the noise and confusion of the camp, and the unpollished society of soldiers, not to mention many other things equally important but by no means pleasant, has a tendency, for a time, to cast a gloom over the mind, and to cause the inexperienced recruit to long for the pleasures of peace; but the genuine patriotism, burning within his breast, will nerve him for every adversity, and enable him to endure hardships as yet unthought of. But even camp life is not without its pleasures. It is certainly a pleasure to know that our calling is a glorious one, approved by the entire civilized world, and by God himself; that we are regarded by all loyal citizens as the safeguard of the nation, and the only hope of expiring liberty. It is certainly a pleasure to know the prayers of the entire christian world are daily ascending to the throne of grace, beseeching the Eternal Goodness on our devoted heads, and that not only friends but even strangers are deeply interested in our personal welfare, for the proof of which we have had abundant evidence.

In this connection I desire to make public our acknowledgment of the kindness manifested toward us by our friends, on Thursday, the 3d inst. On that occasion we were most agreeably and most sumptuously entertained on the choicest provisions and even the luxuries of private life, and that, too, in almost extravagant abundance; to say nothing of the pretty faces, the happy smiles, and the agreeable conversation, which greeted our rough exterior. We have often attended picnics, where friends mingle with friends, where "Youth and pleasure meet To chase the glowing hours with flying feet."

But never have we attended one where the joy was so perfect and the pleasure so general as on that occasion. The tables loaded with all the niceties which warm hearts could bestow, or tender hands prepare, bore a striking contrast with the same tables as they were a short time before loaded with the rough substantialities prepared by the unskillful hand of the raw recruit. Such days interspersed throughout a soldier's life like the Oases in the great Sahara, serve as a kind of farewell to the pleasures of private life; and the soldier needs no better manifestation of friendship than for those whom he calls his friends to follow him to the camp with the "good things of life." That they may live long to enjoy the blessings of freedom and the prosperity of renewed peace, is the hearty wish of their soldier friends. For ourselves, we are at pleasantly situated as we could expect. Our company is composed of brave and agreeable fellows, and our officers can't be beat, and we are determined to give a good report of ourselves when the hour of trial comes.

More anon,
S. H. CORN.

Mr. Editor.—I understand that a report has been circulated that I am enlisting soldiers and that I don't intend to go into the service myself. I wish to say to the public that I am recruiting soldiers for the 64th Reg't and that I intend to go into the service if living, when I shall have raised a company and there remain until my company shall be discharged.

Any young man who is willing to serve his country when in trouble is solicited to come and enlist. Any report contrary to this is not true and should not be credited.

LEWIS DANIEL FRENCH.
Oct. 9th, 1861.

Fremont and Blair.
The Fremont and Blair imbroglio—letters, charges, specifications, &c.—have been published. The following is a condensed statement of their contents:

COLONEL BLAIR'S COMPLAINTS.
On the 1st of September Colonel Frank P. Blair wrote to his brother, Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General, complaining that Fremont was at fault for not reinforcing Lyon; that at Fremont's camp there was no discipline, that proper steps to check the enemy had not been taken, and urging that Fremont should be relieved of his command and a man of ability put in his place. This letter was submitted to the Cabinet, and occasioned an earnest discussion as to Fremont's continuance in the Western Department.

LETTER OF JESSIE TO THE PRESIDENT.
Colonel Blair's father informed Mrs. Fremont that these charges had been made. On behalf of her husband she wrote to President Lincoln, to be furnished with a copy of Frank Blair's charges.

PRESIDENT'S REPLY.
Who replied that no impression had been made on his mind against the honor or integrity of General Fremont, and protested against being understood as acting in any hostility toward him. That Postmaster-General Blair had repaired to St. Louis as a friend of Fremont, but was not sent to examine into that department.

FREMONT AND THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.
Fremont requests that the Postmaster-General furnish him a copy of Colonel Blair's charges. It was sent with a request that Colonel Blair, then under arrest, should be released. The release was ordered but declined, and as a prisoner at the Barracks, the brother of a Cabinet officer awaits a trial.

TWO CHARGES AGAINST COLONEL BLAIR.
1. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Specifications relate to Blair's frequent street talk, assailing General Fremont, the commanding General, and his secret, insidious, unsustained charges, forwarded to covertly reach the Cabinet and disturb the President's confidence, thus not affording Fremont an opportunity of defense.

2. Communicating by a printed article to the public false impressions, disparaging to his superior officer.
The specifications relate to a sentence in an article published by Blair, reflecting thus on General Fremont:

"I assure you [meaning the editors of said newspaper] whether you believe me or not, that I do not even shrink from the pompous threats which appear in your columns, but whose unfamiliar garb betrays another origin."

Ohio and the War.
This is a statement of Ordnance and Ordnance stores issued by the State of Ohio, from April 15th to October 1st, 1861, as prepared by Major Jones, chief clerk in the State Ordnance Office. It will be observed by the statement, that in five months Quartermaster General Wood has issued 45,996 muskets, and 3,447,150 musket cartridges. The issue of muskets includes not only 32,000 in the hands of Ohio soldiers in active service, but about 5,000 loaned Indiana and Virginia the residue having been issued to Home Guards for Border defense:

ARTILLERY.	
12-pounder Bronze Guns.....	2
12-pounder "Howitzers.....	3
6-pounder "Rifled.....	34
6-pounder Gun carriages.....	34
6-pounder Carriages, complete.....	36
Battery wagons and tools, complete.....	4
Travelling Kitchens.....	459
Artillery awards and sabers.....	459
Sets of Artillery harness for 2 wheel horses.....	64
Sets of Artillery for 2 lead horses.....	116
4-pounder shot, fixed.....	1,442
6-pounder shot, fixed.....	1,437
6-pounder shot, James' patent.....	1,355
6-pounder shell.....	1,355
6-pounder shot, Hotchkiss' patent.....	565
6-pounder shell.....	1,165

Cavalry.	
Carbines.....	1,059
Sabres.....	900
Sets of Cavalry, horse equipage, complete.....	400
Shapoe's carbine carriages.....	73,000
Colt's pistol cartridges.....	35,000

INFANTRY.	
Musket complete.....	6,402
Do and contract, fixed.....	1,437
Do, altered to percussion.....	15,844
U. S. rifle musket, 58 caliber.....	769
U. S. altered to percussion.....	19,657
Harper's Ferry new rifle.....	339

Whole number of muskets.....	45,996
Non-commissioned officers' swords.....	195
Musicians' awards.....	16
Infantry cartridge boxes.....	31,267
Bayonet scabbards.....	41,306
Gun slings.....	29,995
Waist belts, black leather.....	31,360
Camp pouches.....	31,360
Cartridge box belts.....	30,080
Non-commissioned officers' sword belts.....	108
Knapknives.....	20,675
Haversacks.....	16,229
Canteens.....	13,769

AMMUNITION.	
Musket ball and buck and ball cartridges, for percussion arms.....	2,232,250
Rifle ball cartridges, 69 caliber.....	689,000
Do do 58 caliber.....	366,000
Do do 57 caliber.....	58,000
Cartridge box belt.....	30,080
Non-commissioned officers' sword belts.....	108
Knapknives.....	20,675
Haversacks.....	16,229
Canteens.....	13,769

Letter of Ex-President Buchanan.
WESTCHESTER, Pa., Friday Oct. 4.
At the great Union meeting at Haystack, Chester county, on the 1st inst., the following from Ex-President Buchanan was read.

WHEATLAND, near LANCASTER, Pa., September 28, 1861.
DEAR SIR:—I have been honored by your kind invitation, as chairman of the appropriate committee, to attend and address a Union meeting of the citizens of Chester and Lancaster counties, to be held at Haystack on the 1st of October.

This I should gladly accept, proceeding as it does, from a much valued portion of my Congressional district, but advancing years and the present state of my health render it impossible. You correctly estimate the deep interest, which I feel, in common with the citizens who will there be assembled, in the present condition of our country.

This is indeed serious, but our present military reverses so far from producing despondency in the minds of a loyal and powerful people, will only animate them to more mighty exertions in sustaining a war which has become inevitable by the assault of the Confederate States upon Fort Sumter.

For this reason, were it possible, waiving all other topics, I should confine myself to a solemn and earnest appeal to my countrymen and especially those without families to volunteer for the war and join the many thousands of brave and patriotic volunteers who are already in the field.

This is a moment for prompt, energetic and united action, and not the discussion of peace propositions. These we must know would be rejected by the states that have succeeded unless we offer to recognize their independence, which is entirely out of the question.

Better counsels may hereafter prevail, when these people shall be convinced that the war is not conducted for their conquest or subjugation, but solely for the purpose of bringing them back to their original positions in the Union, without impairing in the slightest degree any of their constitutional rights.

Whilst, therefore, we shall cordially hail their return under our common glorious flag and welcome them as brothers, yet until that happy day shall arrive it will be our duty to support the President with all the men and means at the command of the country in a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war.

Yours, very respectfully
(Signed) JAMES BUCHANAN.

PRISONERS AT CHARLESTON.—The Mercury notices the arrival of 150 prisoners from Richmond, and their escort by seven infantry and two cavalry companies from the depot to the jail. Among the prisoners it gives the names of Capt. Shurtliff and Lieut. Wilcox of the 7th Ohio. The prisoners are nearly all from Michigan, Massachusetts and New York. According to the Mercury, the officers were without uniforms, some of them somewhat dilapidated, and have plenty of specie. They were solicitous to be allowed to employ a cook to prepare their meals. Officers have trunks, privates no superfluous baggage. The prisoners were to be transferred from the jail to Castle Pickney as soon as it could be got ready for their reception, and would be served with good substantial rations from the Commissary Department. So promises the Mercury.

MORE TENNESSEE TROOPS.—The Nashville Union publishes a proclamation of Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, calling for "30,000 troops for immediate service in addition to those now in the field." The proclamation purports to be issued in compliance with a call "made by the Government of the Confederate States through Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson." He is the Confederate commander for the Department of the West, and of course, the Louisville Journal says, the call for 30,000 additional Tennessee troops has reference to contemplated operation in Kentucky.

How much of war and its evils Kentucky has brought upon herself by "neutrality." But for it, the war would not be waged in Tennessee, and not a rebel foot from that State would have profaned the "sacred soil" of Kentucky.

New York, Oct. 7.
The Tribune's special dispatch from Washington 6th, says:—The President has decided that hereafter all contracts and appointments for the Western Department shall be made in Washington, in the regular way and through the ordinary channel.

Brig. Gen. W. K. Strong will also be authorized to make such changes in Missouri as Chief of Staff as he shall deem best. Nothing but the imperative demands of the public interest will induce the government to supersede Fremont. The Attorney General is unreserved in his expression of opinion concerning Gen. Fremont and does not hesitate to pronounce his retention a public crime. A full consultation on the whole subject will be held tomorrow in Cabinet meeting.

The publicity given to the violation of the Savannah blockade by the British steamer Bermuda, is said to have proceeded from Lord Lyons' dinner table. Information from the village of Thompson, Conn., gives me reason to believe that a part of the freight of this vessel was 70 tons gunpowder, 700 Enfield rifles, 10 rided cannon, 605 pairs of shoes, a large quantity of blankets and clothing, and an extraordinary amount of quinine and morphine. Remonstrances against her sailing and completing her cargo were made by Chas. Francis Adams, in London, but the Foreign Office did not feel at liberty or would not see the obligation to arrest the unlawful voyage.

Col. Sir John DeCourcy, distinguished in the Crimean war, has been commissioned by Gov. Dennison Col. of the 68th Ohio regiment, and will leave to-morrow to take command.

Capt. John Mason and Crook, of the Regular Army, are also to have Ohio Colonies.

A. M. Motherhead, of Indiana, was yesterday appointed Consul to Leipzig; Thomas Foster, of Minnesota, to Tahiti.

The Times dispatch says:—Highly important advices have been received from Cuba by the steamer Karnak.

The Spanish war steamer Leone was waiting at Cadiz for the result of the Cabinet Conference relative to the European coalition against Mexico, that advices of the ultimatum of Spain might be immediately dispatched to the Governor General of Cuba. In the meantime, an expedition is being fitted out at Havana for Mexico, under pretext of going to San Domingo. The expedition consists of six batteries of howitzers and 10,000 men, and will be ready to start by the latter part of next month.

It is given out that Spain is taking these steps against Mexico on her own responsibility, but the advices to which I have access state definitely that the English and French are to send their quota of men, as well as to co-operate with their fleets in the Gulf. The whole country will be startled by the extent of the movement, and the end in view. The regulation of Mexico is its least important object. It looks further North.

The Times dispatch says:—Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, will, it is understood, be promoted to a Major Generalship. Gen. Stoneman, the chief of cavalry in Gen. McClellan's staff, will to-morrow order all Colonels of cavalry to report to the examining board for examination as to their qualifications. This excellent movement will be followed up by similar orders to the Lieutenant Colonels, Majors and company officers, successively.

There will be, to-morrow, the grandest artillery and cavalry review ever witnessed on this Continent. It will include six regiments of cavalry and twenty complete batteries of artillery.

The main body of the rebels is at Fairfax Court House, whence a broad belt of camps almost unbroken are seen from our balloon stretching northward toward Leesburg, where there are nearly 30,000 men, on the lower Potomac, and about 12,000 or 15,000 back of Evansport. At or near Manassas there are but comparatively few troops. All information received at Headquarters shows the enemy is prodigiously strong, numbering nearly 200,000 men, and that no offensive movement is at present intended.

Johnston and Smith favor an active policy, but Beauregard insists on standing on the defensive.

Brig. Gen. W. K. Strong was this day assigned to duty on the staff of Major General Fremont, and ordered to report to him in person. He will be chief of the staff.

None of Gen. Fremont's commissions are recognized by the President, and they are therefore rendered worthless. Mr. Gurley M. C., who has been active in organizing Western Regiments was in some embarrassment at Washington on learning this, but the President has endorsed or promised to endorse his acts.

The Herald's dispatches say: The Commissioner of Indian affairs returned to the city this morning, after a brief visit to the Indian country. He visited several of the tribes north of the Osage and held many councils with them. He found them all loyal, evincing strong attachment to the Federal Government. It appears only three tribes, which are inaccessible and beyond reach of the government, are disloyal. He is of the opinion that troops ought to be dispatched immediately to the Indian country to reclaim them.

A gentleman arrived from Fortress Monroe this evening says the Merrimack having been put in order after being raised by the rebels, steamed out of Norfolk harbor yesterday afternoon, and came within sight from Fortress Monroe. She seems thoroughly steel-plated. There is said to be a full complement of men on board, and she is evidently ready for service and making a trial trip. She will prove a hard customer for our fleet.

The Richmond Examiner of Friday publishes telegraphic news from Lynchburg, dated the 4th inst., that Jno. C. Breckinridge and other Kentuckians were at Abington yesterday.

It is understood that Breckinridge will resign his seat in the U. S. Senate, issue an address to the people of Kentucky, and actually engage in the war. It is believed he will be in Richmond in a few days.

Report about Breckinridge.
A report is in circulation in Kentucky that J. C. Breckinridge was killed somewhere in Southern Kentucky, and his body found in a corn-field with part of his head shot away. This news is too good to be true. It may have been started from Breckinridge being "shot in the neck" by the product of the corn-field. That, however, is a daily occurrence.

General Butler has procured from Government an order for eighteen cannon rifled on the Sawyer pattern with 200 shells for each. He expressed the opinion that the Sawyer guns are superior to all others.

New York, Oct. 5th.
James W. Bleeker, Treasurer of the New York Stock Exchange, died to-day. Special to the Post.
Advices which have just been received here from the West represent that the people are intensely excited over the rumors of the removal of Gen. Fremont.—So general is this outcry at the West that the government has determined not to interfere with him until he has had ample time to show his capacity for command.—It is now certain that he will neither be superseded nor court martialled while his troops are in the face of the enemy, and his friends are filled with the most ardent hopes.

Gen. Wool left this city by the morning train to-day. It is supposed that his destination is St. Louis.

Gen. McClellan has put an end to the visits of the Pennsylvania politicians in our Camp.

The Richmond papers of Thursday state that Jeff. Davis arrived at Fairfax Court House on Wednesday and made a speech to the soldiers telling them that if they made good use of their rifles they would soon be in Baltimore.

The Richmond Journals also state that the sick soldiers of the rebel army have been sent from Manassas so Richmond, and that this movement was made in expectation of a battle.

It is said at the War Department that it was La Mountain's balloon, the Saratoga, which passed Washington yesterday; thus the reports that it was a vagrant rebel balloon are dissipated. Official information has been received that the British steamer Bermuda, which sailed from Liverpool, Aug. 19th, had evaded the blockade and reached Savannah with arms, munitions, &c. Private intelligence is considered conclusive as to the fact.

St. Louis, Oct. 8.
Special to the Republican, dated at Jefferson City, says:

Gens. Fremont and McKinstry left for the West this afternoon.

It is stated here that Gen. Wool is now on his way to St. Louis, and is to be followed by fifty thousand troops, half of whom are to stop at Cincinnati and go to Kentucky, while the other half are to enter into active operations in Missouri, and supply the place of Gen. Fremont's army.

Information has been received here that about three weeks ago a slave insurrection was attempted in Jasper county, and that about thirty-five of the negroes were killed and a number of others were to be hanged. The discovery of the plot proved that the insurrection was wide spread, and that the slaves intended to murder their masters and perpetrate all manner of barbarities.

A report is current that two thousand rebels are twenty-six miles from Herman, marching toward the Gasconade river, with the intention of burning the railroad bridge across that stream. These rebels are said to be headed by Miskel Johnson.

It is Gen. Fremont's intention to follow Price rapidly and continuously after leaving Sedalia. He will march twenty-five to forty miles a day, according to the condition of the road, and if necessary he will enter Arkansas. He says he does not want any more men, but that he has sufficient force to go anywhere through the South. He seems to have entire confidence in his army, and his officers and soldiers repose great trust in him.

McCulloch's forces were on the south bank of the Osage river a few days since, with the design of cutting off Fremont's communication with St. Louis, and then marching on that city.

Strong and experienced scouting parties have been sent out to the whole Lower Osage country.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 7.
The steamer Express met by agreement this morning the rebel steamer Northumberland, with a flag of truce twelve miles above Newport News. The Northumberland brought down fifty-seven wounded prisoners who were released yesterday at Richmond, captured at Bull Run. They report that there are about five thousand troops in Richmond; that the rebel army on the Potomac is supposed to number over one hundred and fifty thousand men, and that apprehensions of an attack on the seaboard cause the greatest anxiety.

Powerful batteries have been erected along James river in anticipation of an advance of the Federal army in that direction. The armament has been removed from the steamer Jamestown. The prisoners did not see the Yorktown.

The troops at Richmond were composed of North Carolinians and Georgians. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has recalled 5 regiments to defend the State.

The rebel troops were suffering greatly from the want of medicines, clothing, and certain kinds of food.

Articles cut off by the blockade were bringing fabulous prices.

The wounded prisoners were released for the reason that their wants could not be supplied. They have been obliged to sleep on the floor during their imprisonment. Gen. Beauregard was at Manassas, and Jeff. Davis returned to Richmond Saturday in feeble health. Speculations were rife as to his success.

Seventeen of the rebel prisoners who were unable to go home have been sent to the Old Point Hospital.

The Cheat Mountain Fight.
The correspondent of the Cincinnati Times telegraphs from Cheat Mountain a brief account of the "reconnaissance" by Gen. Reynolds, and says:

Our infantry desired to storm the works, but Gen. Reynolds not wishing to obtain the position, refused to allow it.—Our artillery was hauled off and they were invited to come out of their entrenchments and give the infantry a fight.

This they refused to do, and Gen. Reynolds having obtained all the information he wished, returned with his forces to camp. The enemy's loss was severe, the killed and wounded were seen all over their camp, and their tents were torn in tatters.

If it had been permitted, our infantry would have taken the works by storm.—The cannonading was the grandest sight I ever saw.

State Elections.
Elections are to be held in the several Northern, Western and Union States, as follows:

Ohio, October 8th; Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Iowa, and Indiana, Oct. 8; Wisconsin, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Illinois, November 5; Maryland, November 6th; and Delaware, November 12th.

New Advertisements.

Wanted at this Office.

AN APPLICANT to the Printing Business is wanted immediately at this office. He should be a talented good English speaking man, or 15 years of age, and must be a firm of good moral character. To such a good opportunity to learn the Printing Business will be given, by making immediate application.

ATTACHMENT.
James Liggett, Plaintiff, against
George England and Thomas Glasgow, Defendants.
On the 10th day of September, A. D. 1861, Justice issued an order of attachment in the above case for the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars, and probable costs twenty-five dollars.
JAMES LIGGETT,
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